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THE MANGO

(Mangifera indica)

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Wilson Popence in his "manual of Tropical and Sub-tropical Fruits" is authority for the statement that "at the present time the Mango is a fruit of greater importance to millions thruout the tropics than is the apple to temperate North America". It seems strange then that with its age-old reputation for delicious flavor, and wholesome nutriousness, as well as its unquestioned economic importance, that Mango culture has not made more rapid progress in the Western Hemisphere. The fact that early importations were of the coarse, fibrous Seedling Sorts, Disagreeable and unappetizing to many, undoubtedly delayed public recognition of the value of this fruit.

The comparatively recent importations of the fancy-fiberless, Indian varieties was therefore the first important step in the advancing commercial popularity of this fruit. The spreading realisation of the ability to control temperature limitations with orchard heaters, thus opening up a large area of South Florida to the cultivation of this fruit, was the second important step so far as culture in the United States was concerned. The ability to control the Anthraceose fungus, insuring the maturity of a larger percentage of the fruit crop set, is the last remaining bar to the profitable Commercial production of this fruit, and it would seem likely that further progress in this line may soon be expected.

The Mango is much less exacting as to soil and fertilizer requirements than the Avocado, and will succeed well on almost any type of good grove or garden soil, even to damp graund entirely unsuited to Avocados. In the main, however, the deeper, better drained soils commonly referred to as "good citrus soil" will be preferred for Mangos as well. Commercial plantings should be set at least 30' to 35' apart each way, unless for dwarf varieties such as the Itamerica, where this distance may be some what reduced.

Cultivation may be limited to that necessary to keep down objectional weed growth. Leguminous cover crops, particularly in young groves, will be found advantageous, Fertilizer requirements will be found rather limited after the grove has attained some size, with the exception that a good Fall application of high potast fertilizer will be found to increase the crop yield; from 10 to 15 lbs., analyzing 2-8-10 or 3-8-8 is the usual practice.

With the exception of the Anthracenose fungus attacking the flowers and young fruit, (controlled with frequent sprayings of bordeaux mixture), Mango trees will be found largely immune to disease. Occasional attacks of the ordinary scale diseases or Red Spider can easily be controlled by the usual remedial measures familiar to the Citrus grower.

Our plants are all inarched (or grafted) on to box-and Pot-grown 2year-old seedlings, and may be set safely at any time of the year, being strong and vigorous trees, well rooted. We suggested shading with brush or, burlap for the first few weeks and careful attention to watering until well established.

PRICES: Strong, 1-yr., inarched plants, 12 to 20 inches high in Avocado boxes--\$2.00 each, \$18.00 for ten, \$160.00 per hundred.

COLLECTION (No. 6) HOME ORCHARD

Six Fancy Mangoes, our selection, and one seedling extra (\$12.50 value) for \$10.00

AMINI. Medium-sized fruit, highly colored red and yellow, and deliciously fragrant.

BROOKS LATE. A Sandersha-Mulgoba hybrid originated en the lower East Coast. Very prolific and late ripening.

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MANGOES -- (Continued)

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CECIL. A small fruit of excellent quality, resembling Cambodiana. Reported to be a very free bearer.

CAMBODIANA. Early ripening; Color yellow; shape long. Very fine sort, without any turpentine taste.

FERNANDEZ. Medium in size, late ripening as a rule.

GOA ALPHONSE. Considered one of the finest grown around Calcutta. Of large size with bright red cheek.

HADEN. A Mulgoba seedling, high color, clear yellow and with a grilliant red cheek; quality similar to the parent, and much more prolific.

ITAMARACA. Flat, tomato-like shape, weight averaging from 6 to 10 ounces. The quality is excellent, being spicy and distinctive, and a prolific bearer.

LANGRA BENARSI. Very prolific and a strong grower. The fruit is the largest we have ever seen, weighing up to 3 pounds, 12 ounces each! Very little fiber, flavor rich and juicy.

MULGOBA. One of the earliest sorts imported and of very high quality, but a shy bearer.

PAHERI. One of the finest sorts grown in India. Skin thick, yellow and green when ripe, touched with garnet-red. Flesh yellow, tender and juicy; sweet and aromatic.

PICO. Cambodiana type, color yellow. A long Mango of good size. From the Philippines. Extra-good dessert quality.

SANDERSHA. A large and usually late-ripening variety, its great length and quality making it a favorite for canning, etc.

SINGAPUR. The flavora is distinct, rich and sweet. The fruits are remarkably uniform in shape, meaty, thick and solid-perfect, weighing from 14 to 20 ounces each.

FANCY SEEDLINGS

We strongly recommend the planting of these Fancy Seedlings from the best named varieties by those that have room to experiment, as from these seedlings new and choice varieties may be expected to originate, just as Haden has been developed from Mulgoba. Strong young plants from pots. \$1.00 each, \$9.00 for 10, \$80.00 per 100.

SEEDLING MANGOES

Certain types of common fibrous Mangoes come fairly true from seed and can be perpetuated without the necessity of inarching. We offer the following varieties in strong pot plants at. 50cts. each, \$4.00 for 10, \$35.00 per 100.

APPLE. Light-fleshed; nearly round shape; light yellow when ripe. A common variety in Cuba.

FILIPINO. (Elinor). The best of the seedling types and partially free from fiber. Fruit long and reaching a good size; light-colored flesh; mild and pleasing flavor.

NO. 11. Yellowish green when ripe; very rich and full-flavored. Thought by some to be the common parent from which our fancy Indian varieties have been developed. Always brings a good price on the market.